

HARDLY AN IMPRESSION MADE AT DARDANELLES

Allies' Efforts to Force Strait Have Resulted Only in Tremendous Loss of Life.

THEIR POSITION PRECARIOUS

With Supporting Fleet Withdrawn, Deep Sea on One Side and Turk on the Other, Invading Armies May Be Destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Brooklyn Eagle prints the following story from its special correspondent at the Dardanelles, describing conditions on the Gallipoli Peninsula:

IN THE FIELD WITH THE TURKISH ARMY NEAR THE HEADQUARTERS OF FIELD MARSHAL LIMAN VON SANDERS, May 29 (by courier to The Hague).—Whatever changes in the situation of the allied forces operating at Sedd-el-Bahr and at the Gallipoli Peninsula, may occur before the allied forces reach America, it is certain that the British campaign against Turkey today is the most badly managed expedition in the war. Beginning with the spectacular, but futile, bombardment of the Dardanelles forts on March 18, and continuing with landing operations on a scale quite inadequate to the size of the Turkish army and the natural strength of its position, the allies attempt to force the strait by land have resulted in four weeks of heavy losses, which, in spite of slight gains at Sedd-el-Bahr, leave the invaders in a desperate plight, owing to the withdrawal of most of the bombardment batteries and the threatened interception of all overseas lines of communication from the Aegean islands by German submarines.

GENERAL DIFFICULTIES

OF LANDING ADMITTED

The general difficulties of the landing operations must be recognized and admitted. The British commanders felt, before a single soldier was set down, that the chances of retaining a foothold on Gallipoli were something less than even. That a successful landing was made at all must be written down as one of the bravest assaults in the history of the world. It is the small landing force which is upon Constantinople, because, with the impossibility of sparing large reinforcements from the western front, it was hoped that a Russian force, landing on the Thracian coast of the Black Sea, would complete the operations by capturing the Turkish capital. All this coincided with the persistent rumors in Sofia of an English agreement to a permanent Russian control of Constantinople.

Russia has failed to assist England and France, so that to-day the allies are waiting good lives in an ill-conducted, if splendidly brave, attempt merely to retain a precarious stratch of beach on the Aegean and a few kilometers of scrubby sand at Sedd-el-Bahr.

SUPPORT OF FLEET

IS ALMOST WITHDRAWN

The Triumph and Majestic have been torpedoed. With the exception of two cruisers off Sedd-el-Bahr, the fleets have withdrawn their support, and the lines of communication, for water, food and ammunition, which lie over a transport route from the Aegean Sea, are threatened with interception by enemy submarines.

The two points at which the invading force remains are, as all the world knows, at Avli-Burnu, on the Aegean Sea, and at Sedd-el-Bahr at the very end of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

At Sedd-el-Bahr the British position to-day is much stronger. At Avli-Burnu, the Turks have the general advantage of commanding most of the heights, but the possession of one or two small elevations by the British, who are entrenched for the most part in the plain running down to the sea, lessens the overwhelming odds against them.

At Avli-Burnu the landing forces appear practically hopeless of further advance. I have seen the British trenches only a few hundred yards from the sea, sweeping ashore in a great semicircle which confronts the Turkish entrenchments at distance varying from 1,000 yards to less than ten yards. It is the most difficult sort of fighting in the world, over the most difficult sort of country. The Turks at Avli-Burnu are on a hillside which commands the entire British position. From a periscope I could look directly into the English trenches, so close to those of the enemy that even the Turkish commander is at times unable to distinguish them. The British are between the Turk and the deep sea, with the Turk squatting on a hill in front of them, carrying no more for his life than a worn-out fez.

FORCES WHICH LIKE STRAIT

PRACTICALLY UNDAUNTED

This, then, is the sum total of what the allies, with their fleets and their armies, have accomplished against the Dardanelles. I have seen the forts on both sides of the strait at Sedd-el-Bahr and at Khalid-Bahr, and as those who have not seen them find hard to credit, they are in perfect condition. What slight damage the March bombardment wrought has been repaired. What remains of the landing forces cannot be said to be making any serious impression, if one judges by results. No attempt has been made to deny that the Turkish losses have been large. One estimate places them at 35,000. Personally, I am aware of about 20,000 wounded in Constantinople alone.

The withdrawal of practically all the bombardment ships, after the Triumph and Majestic were sunk, has taken a considerable support from the backs of the forces ashore. But there is a second and more important aspect of submarine activity in the Aegean. Both at Sedd-el-Bahr and at Avli-Burnu, it must be kept in mind that all supplies must be brought across open water. Reinforcements are not only subject to the fire of the enemy shore batteries on landing, but are menaced with torpedoing in the course of their transition from the British ships to the beach. All ammunition and food are subject to this same danger. The water for these troops at Avli-Burnu must be conveyed in transports, for there are neither springs nor wells in the sandy shore of the beach. And all the wounded must be removed in the same manner.

It is obvious, therefore, that the German submarines can, by intercepting these water routes of communication, place the invading forces in the unique position of being in a state of siege. How far this sort of thing will succeed remains to be proved.

Norvell Mawyer.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7.—Harry Norvell, of Coveseville, and Miss Johnnie Mawyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mawyer, of North Garden, were married at 10 o'clock this morning at the parsonage at Red Hill, this county, the Rev. M. L. Banister, of the Baptist Church, officiating. The same minister officiated at a twilight wedding last evening, at the parsonage, where Miss Lulu Thacker, of North Garden, became the bride of John W. Stone, of Albemarle. Mr. and Mrs. Stone will reside at Albemarle.

SEVEN PLEAD GUILTY; 113 ASK CHANGE OF VENUE

Indianapolis Officials and Others Face Charges of Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Seven of the 132 men who were facing charges of election frauds in the registration, primary and election of 1914 pleaded guilty when arraigned in Criminal Court here today. Among the defendants were Joseph E. Bell, Mayor of Indianapolis, and Samuel Perrott, chief of police, asked for a change of venue from Judge James A. Collins.

Of the other defendants, some are in prison, some sick and others have been arrested. Those who pleaded guilty were Nelson Hughes, Robert Board, Charles Gibbs, John W. Lee, Earl Clifford, Edward O'Leary and Bernard Rickelman, all political workers or election officials.

Rickelman, Lee, Board and Gibbs were released on their own recognizance by Judge Collins until they are called in for sentence. Clifford is serving a term in the workhouse and Hughes is in the county jail.

TRAINING OF CIVILIANS AT ARMY STUDENT CAMPS

General Regulations Governing Attendance Made Public at War Department.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General regulations governing attendance at the army student camps, held in the training of civilians as junior officers, held in month in various parts of the country, were made public yesterday at the War Department. Three of these camps opened yesterday at Ludington, Mich.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; and Chickamauga Park, Ga. Another will open at the Presidio, San Francisco, July 10. Camps will continue for five weeks, and those who qualify will be certified by the department, or "the information of the President," in case of a call for volunteers.

In his instructions, General Scott, chief of staff, said: "The ultimate object sought is not military aggrandizement, but to make provision in some degree to meet a vital need confronting us as a peaceful and unarmy people, to the end that peace and prosperity may be preserved through the only safe precaution, viz., preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break such peace."

CHANGES IN SALARIES OF VIRGINIA POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The salaries of forty-six postmasters in Virginia were increased, and the pay of eleven were reduced, by Postmaster-General Burleson for the present fiscal year. These officers are in the presidential class, and the pay of the postmaster is based upon the gross receipts for the year ending with March 31, 1915.

The following salary increases were made in Virginia:

From \$1,000 to \$1,100, Pearisburg, Urbana, Vienna, \$1,100 to \$1,200, Lebanon, Marshall, Pamplin, Rosslyn, \$1,200 to \$1,300, Exmore, \$1,300 to \$1,400, Charlotte Courthouse, Crozet, Middleburg, North Tazewell, Parkley, \$1,400 to \$1,500, Appomattox, Brookneal, Floyd, Onley, \$1,500 to \$1,600, Wakefield, \$1,600 to \$1,700, Wise, \$1,700 to \$1,800, Fairfax, Gate City, Keyville, Scottsville, Shenandoah, South Hill, \$1,800 to \$1,900, Chincoteague, College Park, \$1,900 to \$2,000, Emporia, Louisa, Waverly, West Point, \$2,000 to \$2,100, Ashland, Crewe, \$2,100 to \$2,200, Lawrenceville, \$2,200 to \$2,300, Pocahontas, \$2,300 to \$2,400, Cathlam, Luray, \$2,400 to \$2,500, Marion, \$2,500 to \$2,600, Clifton Forge, Pulaski, Warren, \$2,600 to \$2,700, Wytheville, \$2,700 to \$2,800, Suffolk, \$2,800 to \$2,900, Bristol, \$2,900 to \$3,000, Norfolk.

The salaries of the following post-offices were reduced \$100:

Buena Vista to \$1,500, Clarksburg to \$1,500, Dante to \$1,500, Dayton to \$1,500, Disputanta to \$1,500, Fort Monroe to \$1,500, Glen Allen to \$1,500, Hot Springs to \$2,200, Leesburg to \$2,200, Stonegap to \$1,500, Tom's Creek to \$1,100.

APOLOGIZES TO SWEDEN

Russia Regrets Recent Violation of Later's Neutrality.

LONDON, July 7.—Russia has apologized to Sweden for violation of the latter's neutrality when a stray shell "accidentally" fell within Swedish waters, according to a fog during the pursuit of German vessels, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The German mine layer Albatross, badly punished by Russian warships in the naval battle in the Baltic on July 2, fled into Swedish territorial waters, where she was run around near Helsingfors. Russian warships pursued her, it was reported, within the three-mile limit.

VIRGINIA MINES PRODUCE \$47,377 IN VALUE DURING 1914

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, July 7.—The value of the gold, silver, lead and zinc produced at the mines in Virginia in 1914, according to figures compiled by H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, was \$47,377 against \$38,214 in 1913 and \$7,850 in 1912.

There was sold or treated 15,444 short tons of ore (against 30,916 tons in 1913), which yielded (inclusive of a small production of cement, copper and iron ore) 1,458 ounces of silver, valued at \$506,130; 605,000 pounds of copper, valued at \$18,488; 254,000 pounds of lead, valued at \$9,908; and 348,000 pounds of zinc (figured as spelter), valued at \$17,540. The production in 1913 was 1404 in gold, 600 ounces of silver, 58,257 pounds of copper, 1,622,000 pounds of lead and 5,435,000 pounds of zinc.

The lead and zinc produced was derived from 14,000 tons of zinc and zinc-lead ores from Wythe County, in Southwest Virginia, and the copper was recovered from mine waters and from ores mined at the Cabin Branch Mine, in Prince William County.

Don't Visit the California Expositions

VIRGINIANS DELAYED IN REACHING SAN FRANCISCO

Accident to Engine Causes Five-Hour Loss, Which It Is Impossible to Make Up.

THIS IS BIG DAY ON PROGRAM

Governor and Party Stay on Train for Good Night's Rest, While Blues Go to Hotel and Get First Real Bath Since Leaving Richmond.

RENO, Nev., July 7.—When the Virginians awoke on this, the fifth day of their journey to California, they found they had covered only 100 miles during the night. The big oil-burning locomotive had "lost its kick" and met with some other accident, and before another could be brought out and swung to the head of the long steel train, five hours had been lost. The fastest schedule possible had already been arranged for the special, and it not only became apparent that no time could be made up, but also that, instead of arriving at San Francisco at 8 o'clock on the evening of July 7, it will be at least 1 o'clock of the morning of July 8, Virginia Day at the exposition.

There came a debate as to whether the party should retire to-night on the train and get a good night's rest, with the cars parked in the railroad yards at Oakland, or detrain and go to their hotels. Everybody on the Governor's party appeared to favor an early hour for retiring, so as to be able to get up fresh and at a bright and early hour on Virginia Day.

Major E. W. Bowles, commanding the Blues' Battalion, however, ordered that his boys would get up a great deal "fresher" if they got to their hotel and got the first real bath since leaving Richmond, the only kind on the road being to get up in the night and in "birthdays clothes" sneak under the spout of a railroad tank and pull the lever. This wise counsel prevailed, and the boys were accordingly issued for the San Francisco hotel for a reinforced supply of "washing water" for the Virginians at 1 o'clock in the morning, put on an extra night suit and requested to help the sons of the Old Dominion get rid of a five-day accumulation of cinders and alkali dust, the latter having taken the place of the former nuisance when the oil-burning locomotives took the place of the coal-burning type in use in the East.

Northern tourists in the South should complain that it is the only section of the country where there are intolerable railroad delays. On several occasions the Virginians have met with delays through poor or run-down equipment, and globe-trotters encountered on the ground have been forced to "less up" and admit that when they complained in the South of what they had charged to be its "exclusive" bad train service, that they were "only fooling" and that the West, more especially the Far West, was a much worse offender in this respect.

The Virginians to-day found history in the West decidedly colorful. Yesterday evening at Salt Lake City Joseph Perry, one of the most prominent and richest members of the Mormon Church, in an impassioned address within the shadow of the sacred temple of Zion City, barred to all but a few of the faithful, declared to what he termed "the fair-minded men of the Old Dominion" that when Brigham Young reached the present site of Salt Lake City, he raised his hands toward heaven and shouted, "This is the place," a declaration more recently adopted by the present Chamber of Commerce as the slogan of Salt Lake City. But as the Virginians' special was bound along to-day, many miles west of Salt Lake City, the vivacious and intensely polite little French dining car conductor ran in and breathlessly shouted, "Dis is zee place."

It proved to be Reno, Nev. Members of the Virginia party are divided in their sentiments as to whether Mr. Perry or the dining car conductor is right. Mr. Perry incidentally is the son of Virginia parents who emigrated to Utah from Tazewell County during the early days of Zion City and embraced Mormonism. His wife is a daughter of Joseph F. Smith, the present head of the Mormon Church. He is proud of his Virginia ancestry and abandoned an important business trip yesterday in order to meet Governor Stuart and the Blues.

BOYS JOIN BRITISH ARMY

State Department Looking Into New Complaints from Boston.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The State Department is looking into new complaints that American boys, some of whom are not more than fourteen or fifteen years of age, have enlisted in the British army at British posts. In previous cases of this kind the boys were released when the facts were presented to the British government. The present complaints come from Boston. It is stated that American boys who had shipped on cattle boats to England had enlisted in the British army.

TODAY'S BEAUTY HELPS

COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER—Nothing is more repulsive than to see a woman with her face all daubed with face powder in her desire to hide marks of age. Instead of using powder, which clogs and enlarges the pores, it is far better to use a good face lotion that will improve and permanently benefit the skin. By dissolving four ounces of spumax in one-half pint of water you can make an inexpensive lotion that will do wonders as a skin whitener and complexion beautifier. It removes all shininess, sallowness and roughness, and gives the skin a smooth, velvety tone, while it does not rub off easily like powder, nor does it show on the skin.

MAKES HAIR FLUFFY—By washing the hair with a teaspoonful of canthox dissolved in a cup of hot water, afterward rinsing thoroughly with clear water, one finds that it dries quickly and evenly, is unstruck, bright, soft and very fluffy, in fact, that it looks more abundant than it is and so soft that arranging it becomes a pleasure. This simple, inexpensive shampoo cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly of all dandruff and dirt, and leaves a clean, wholesome feeling. All scalp irritation will disappear, and the hair will be brighter and glossier than ever before.

BE SURE AND VISIT THE MIDWAY.

RICHMOND LUMBER CO., INC.

Fourth, between Decatur and Stockton, LUMBER AND MILLWORK.

TO CONDUCT INQUIRY INTO EXPORT TRADE SITUATION

Federal Trade Commission Plans Tour to Cover Middle West, Pacific Coast and South.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A tour of investigation to cover the Middle West, the Pacific Coast and the South was announced to-day by the Federal Trade Commission. Hearings will be begun in Chicago on July 19, and the commission will travel for nearly two months completing its inquiry into the export trade situation.

Exporting manufacturers will be examined and asked for suggestions as to the best means of building up the country's export trade. Various commercial and industrial organizations will be consulted to secure a general view of export conditions.

During the tour the commission will hold closed hearings at various points on informal complaints which have been filed charging business concerns with "unfair competition."

From Chicago the commission will go to other cities of the Middle West. Later hearings will be held in the export cities of the Pacific Coast.

The itinerary for the return trip has not yet been completed, but it is expected that Louisville, Birmingham and other cities of the South and Southwest will be visited.

FORGAN URGES HARMONY

Addresses Opening Session of Banker-Farmer Conference.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Need of co-operation between bankers and farmers, death to "cutthroat competition" and the establishment of a national platform aiming to bring farming and banking closer was emphasized at the opening session of the fourth banker-farmer conference, here to-day. Declaring co-operation indispensable in business, David R. Forgan, president of the Chicago Clearing-House, contrasted two fundamental business principles, suspicious competition and commercial cooperation. He pointed out that the former results in misunderstanding, opposition and war, and the latter in peace, harmony and prosperity.

"Labor and capital and all interests have come more fully to a realization that all are interdependent; that the country needs all of them, and that they cannot live without each other," said Mr. Forgan.

The activity of the department leading to these arrests is a part of a general effort to prevent enlistments in the United States for the armies of belligerent European nations. Officials called attention to-day to the fact that the criminal code plainly prohibits enlistment in this country of "any person" to bear arms against a friendly people.

Word received here to-day said indictments were expected in San Francisco against five men charged with securing recruits in the United States for the British army.

It became known that R. Martinovich, one of the Montenegrins arrested in Hisee, Ariz., spent some time in Washington about a month ago, and talked with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, about the observance of American neutrality in endeavoring to have Montenegrins return for military service. Martinovich was told of laws covering such matters, and also was informed that during previous foreign wars reservists had left the United States in large numbers.

Department of Justice Will Try to Convict Representatives of Foreign Government.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY

No Present Intention of Preventing Departure of Those Who Already Have Been Persuaded to Start for Home.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Although Department of Justice officials are confident they have nipped in the bud a plan to ship large numbers of Montenegrins back to their native country to join the colors, it was said to-night there was no present intention of preventing the departure of Montenegrins who already have been induced to start for home.

Efforts of the government, it was said, are to be directed chiefly toward the conviction on charges of violating the neutrality laws of the three or four representatives of the Montenegrin government, who are charged with inducing their countrymen to enlist and to return home.

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MONTENEGRINS INDUCE COUNTRYMEN TO ENLIST

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